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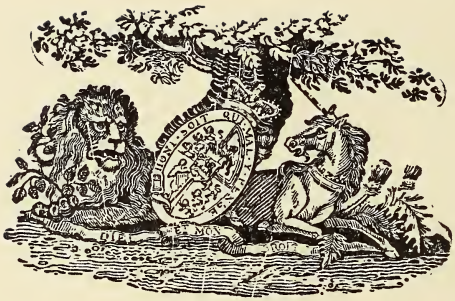
The University of Dayton

Proudly Growing With a Proud and Growing Community

RAYMOND A. ROESCH, S.M.



"Were American Newcomen to do naught else, our work is well done if we succeed in sharing with America a strengthened inspiration to continue the struggle towards a nobler Civilization—through wider knowledge and understanding of the hopes, ambitions, and deeds of leaders in the past who have upheld Civilization's material progress. As we look backward, let us look forward."

—CHARLES PENROSE
Senior Vice-President for North America
The Newcomen Society of England
(1923-1957)
Chairman for North America
(1958)

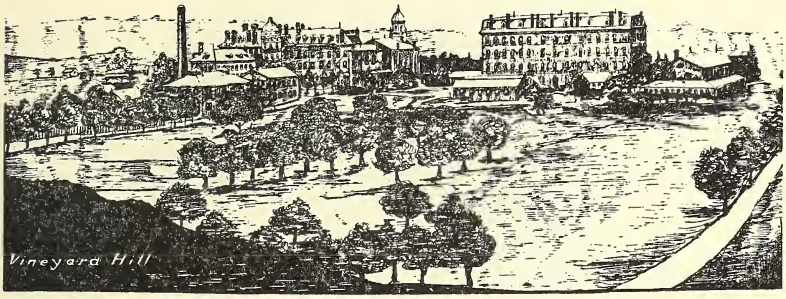
This statement, crystallizing a broad purpose of the society, was first read at the Newcomen Meeting at New York World's Fair on August 5, 1939, when American Newcomen were guests of The British Government

"Actorum Memores simul affectamus Agenda"

THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

Proudly Growing
with a
Proud and Growing Community

An Address at Dayton



ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE IN 1900

AMERICAN NEWCOMEN, *through the years, has honored numerous universities and colleges, and has paid tribute to the memories of pioneer founders, as well as to those whose vision, wisdom and experience have insured the continuity and usefulness of these essential institutions. Such a Newcomen manuscript is this, dealing with the founding and growth, during more than one hundred years, of the University of Dayton, a fount of learning and a builder of character.*

FR. LEO MEYER, FOUNDER OF ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE IN 1849
WHICH LATER BECAME UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

"It was in the following September (1850) that a first regular full-time term at the little school opened with twelve students. How lucky Father Meyer was; he had a faculty of four people. Well, I shouldn't say a faculty; the group included himself; Brother Max Zehler; Brother Charles Schultz, who had come over from France with him; and Brother Andrew Edel. Father Meyer and Brother Max became the teaching faculty. Being human men, they needed a cook; that job fell to Brother Charles Schultz. And since they had 120 acres covered with vegetation they needed a gardener, and that job fell to Brother Edel. So Father Meyer had really a faculty of two and a student body of twelve. Now 112 years later I have a faculty of 400 and a student body of 7,000."

—Raymond A. Roesch, S.M.

The University of Dayton

Proudly Growing With a Proud and Growing Community

THE VERY REVEREND
RAYMOND A. ROESCH, S.M.

MEMBER OF THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY
PRESIDENT
THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON
DAYTON
OHIO

THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY IN NORTH AMERICA
NEW YORK DOWNINGTOWN PRINCETON KITTERY

1962

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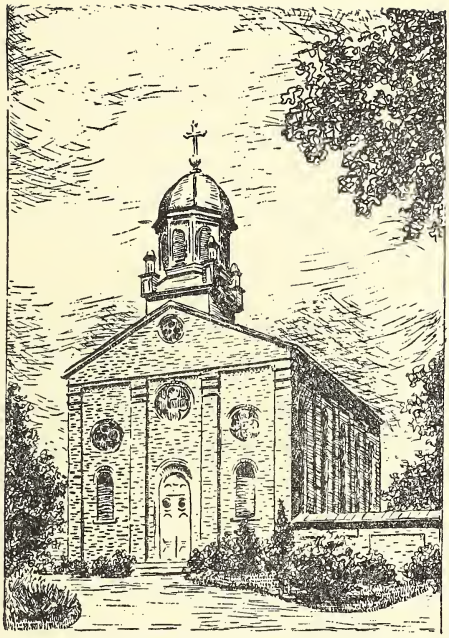
This Newcomen Address, dealing with the history of the University of Dayton, was delivered at the "1962 Dayton Dinner" of The Newcomen Society in North America, held in the Grand Ballroom of The Dayton Biltmore Hotel at Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., when Father Roesch was the guest of honor, on February 14, 1962

SET UP, PRINTED AND BOUND IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY IN NORTH AMERICA BY PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS



CHAPEL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

INTRODUCTION OF FATHER ROESCH, AT DAYTON ON FEBRUARY 14, 1962, BY STANLEY C. ALLYN, CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COMPANY, DAYTON; MEMBER OF THE DAYTON COMMITTEE, IN THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY IN NORTH AMERICA

My fellow members of Newcomen:

As a citizen of Dayton, I welcome any opportunity to pay tribute to the University of Dayton which means so much to this community. I am particularly glad to join with you this evening when recognition comes from an organization of the stature of The Newcomen Society in North America.

It is my privilege at this time to introduce Father Roesch who is so admirably furthering the progress of this Institution. I am happy to do so, but I would like to preface his introduction with a few words about the University itself . . . observations based upon many years of association as an across-the-street neighbor.

In a sense, the University of Dayton and The National Cash Register Company have grown up together, although the University was founded 35 years before NCR. Each, in its own field, faced many difficulties, surmounted many setbacks. Each, over the years, has carried on the concepts of its courageous founder and each, I am sure, will go forward to new achievements in the years ahead.

During almost fifty years of living in Dayton, I have seen the University grow from a relatively small institution to the one we know today. Measured by any yardstick—physical plant, scope of its curriculum, calibre of its faculty or number of students enrolled—it is a facility for higher education of which we can well be proud.

For a University as for any other undertaking, it is people who determine its destiny. The University of Dayton would not exist today had it not from its beginning attracted dedicated men whose lives were devoted to service to others.

I have known many of those men and as a Lay Trustee in recent years have had an opportunity for closer contact with their problems, their objectives and their devotion not only to the University but to this community.

Each of those who has served as President of the University has made his own substantial contribution to its progress, has met in the fullest measure the responsibilities of his trusteeship.

For the past two and a half years, Father Roesch has served as President of the University. Those have been busy and progressive years for U.D., symbolic, I am sure, of what can be expected of the future under the vigor, enthusiasm and broad-gauged concepts of his administration.

Father Roesch is the seventeenth President of the University and I believe must be one of the youngest men ever to serve in that capacity. He came originally from our neighboring state of Pennsylvania and graduated from the University of Dayton with a

Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1936. Just 23 years later he was President of his Alma Mater.

Those were twenty three full and busy years. Four were devoted to preparation for the Priesthood at the Catholic University in Washington and St. Meinrad Seminary in Indiana. He was ordained at Mount Saint John, here in Dayton.

In further preparation for a career in the field of education, he attained a Master of Arts Degree in Psychology at the Catholic University of America and a Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Fordham University.

His first teaching assignment was at Cathedral Latin School in Cleveland, followed by four years at Chaminade High School, Mineola, Long Island.

Father Roesch returned to the University of Dayton in 1951—and in 1959, he was elevated to the Presidency.

Father Roesch's interest in various organizations beyond the campus emphasizes a quality I have always admired about members of the U.D. staff. I think, to an unusual degree, they participate in outside activities and avoid most successfully any tendency to academic isolation.

Father Roesch is a member of many professional organizations. Beyond this, I can testify personally to his constant willingness to help promote any movement for the welfare of Dayton. He has been called upon many times in this connection.

It used to be said that an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man. Today it is more accurate to say that it is the lengthened shadow of teams of men. The University and the City of Dayton are fortunate in having at the head of the U.D. team a man of the calibre of Father Roesch. He brings to his important post surpassing qualities as a scholar, an administrator and a citizen of this community. I am happy to present to you the President of the University of Dayton—The Very Reverend Raymond A. Roesch, S.M.

BROTHER MAXIMIN ZEHLER—PRESIDENT OF ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE 1860-1876

My fellow members of Newcomen:

THE UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON is indeed honored to have this opportunity tonight to present its story—a story which closely parallels that of the City of Dayton itself. It is with both a sense of pride and one of humility that we are here this evening for this occasion—proud to be included among you, the leaders of this great community, and humble in realizing the responsibility we of the University have to it.

For more years than we would care to recall we have put forth a great effort to be a part of this community. During recent years, with the encouragement and counsel of many of you here this evening, we have come much closer to that goal.

But before speaking about the University in the City of Dayton, let me digress for a moment to explain to you something about the man in the black suit who stands before you. I would hope that because of our many past pleasant associations, most of you will not need these few words—but at any rate, let me explain myself.

We priests and brothers at the University of Dayton are members of one of the younger teaching orders in the Catholic Church. I say younger because we were founded many years after the Benedictines, the Franciscans, the Dominicans, and the Jesuits. But on the other hand, in 1796, when the first settlers appeared on the bank of the Miami River to begin building what was to become the City of Dayton, the man who founded our order in France was already thirty-five years old, and by the time in 1841 Dayton, with a population of somewhat over 6,000, became a full-fledged city, our order, The Society of Mary, was already almost twenty-five years old. We were founded in 1817 in France by Father William Joseph Chaminade for the sole purpose of instruction on all levels of education. The Marianists—as our Society of Mary is also known—came to America in 1849, 112 years ago. Today, we number over 3,000 and are working in schools in almost every free nation in the world.

I mentioned earlier that the story of the University of Dayton closely parallels the story of our city. And as with any community or institution which is to become noteworthy—as the City of Dayton surely has and as we hope the University is becoming—men of vision and courage and foresight are a most necessary ingredient. The names of Israel Ludlow, Arthur St. Clair, James Wilkinson, Jonathan Dayton, and Daniel Cooper are familiar names to all Daytonians. These men played a most important role in the early days of this city. It was through their efforts and their vision that Dayton got its start back in the late eighteenth century. A man whose name stands out in *our* memories appeared on the scene in 1849. It was in that year that Father Leo Meyer came to this country from France to bring the Society of Mary and its educational work to America.

Father Meyer and a traveling companion arrived in New York July 4, 1849, and less than two weeks later were in Cincinnati. At this time, up the river from Cincinnati in the young city of Dayton, a serious cholera epidemic was raging. In a year's time some 225

persons died from this dread disease and people were needed in Dayton to help cope with the epidemic. Father Meyer and Brother Charles Schultz, his traveling companion, offered to Bishop Purcell in Cincinnati their services in Dayton and Bishop Purcell immediately accepted the offer and assigned them to help out at Dayton's Emmanuel Church.

How many times in life great good results from adversities! Had it not been for this cholera epidemic and the scourge it brought to the Dayton community, Father Leo Meyer may never have come to Dayton and the University of Dayton might not be here this evening.

It was while Father Meyer was working in Dayton that he became acquainted with a Mr. John Stuart, owner of the 120-acre Dewberry Farm near the southern edge of the city. In the course of conversation one day, Mr. Stuart casually mentioned his wish to return to his native Europe. Now Father Meyer had in the back of his mind the teaching mission which Father Chaminade had sent with him from Europe. He must have thought to himself that the Dewberry Farm was awfully big; but, with work, it might be suitable for a school of some type.

Thus on March 19, 1850, less than a year after his arrival in this country, Father Meyer bought the Dewberry Farm from Mr. Stuart for $12,000.

He had little money but he had great faith. And Mr. Stuart must have shared that faith because he took as collateral a small medal of St. Joseph. (It was to be twelve years before he received his payment in full.)

Father Meyer, standing in the middle of the orchards and tilled ground of the south Dayton farm, must have had a feeling similar

to that of Messrs. St. Clair, Dayton, Wilkinson, and Ludlow, when they stood on the banks of the Miami River and saw before them the great expanses of land which was soon to become their city. I am certain that Father Meyer had no more idea what he was getting into than those four gentlemen had. But they *were* men of vision. Father Meyer, as the founders of the City of Dayton before him, must have sensed in some degree the great potential that lay before him. But I am also certain that Father Meyer could not have visualized that where the humble two-story Stuart farmhouse stood would one day be a huge University, no more than Messrs. St. Clair, Wilkinson and Ludlow realized that their little trading center on the Miami would, in the span of a few years, become the great manufacturing and trading center the city of Dayton has become today.

Thus in the summer of 1850, fourteen young boys appeared at the Stuart farm to attend school. Leading the group was young Lawrence Butz; and Father Meyer would have been heartened at that time to know that the first pupil of St. Mary's, as he named the brand new school, would one day become mayor of Dayton.

It was in the following September that a first regular full-time term at the little school opened with twelve students. How lucky Father Meyer was; he had a faculty of four people. Well, I shouldn't say a faculty; the group included himself; Brother Max Zehler; Brother Charles Schultz , who had come over from France with him; and Brother Andrew Edel. Father Meyer and Brother Max became the teaching faculty. Being human men, they needed a cook; that job fell to Brother Charles Schultz. And since they had 120 acres covered with vegetation they needed a gardener, and that job fell to Brother Edel. So Father Meyer had really a faculty of two and a student body of twelve. Now 112 years later I have a faculty of 400 and a student body of 7,000. But then I'm getting ahead of my story.

UNIVERSITY OF
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When one reads back into the old history books it seems that every other year Dayton was visited by a somewhat disastrous fire or flood. Growth—well not just growth, but even staying in existence—was a problem in those days. In 1805, the year the town was incorporated, the Miami began its long line of floods. Later on, the history books keep repeating, "a flood, a flood, a disastrous flood, a fire." It seems as though the floods and fires came along more regularly than the newspaper in those days.

And so it was out on the hilltop. Just five years after the Brothers and Priests got their ambitious little undertaking going, fire completely destroyed the Stuart house and a newly built addition.

It was Christmas time and Father Meyer, after consultation with his faculty, decided to discontinue classes temporarily until some way out could be found. In fact Father Meyer was so disheartened, as must have been his earlier counterparts in the City of Dayton, that he wrote to France to his religious superiors earnestly beseeching them to discontinue the school entirely and keep only the farming interests. I can see him now looking over the charred remains of the house and then writing to France that another Brother "has opened a boarding school in Louisville, Ohio, and one in the state is enough."

But sometimes you can talk to the French for hours and they just won't listen. Fortunately for us, France didn't listen this time, and soon a new house was erected and by fall the Brothers were back in business.

By now, 1855, as St. Mary's was getting back on its feet, the City of Dayton was well on its way to becoming an outstanding community. Libraries, churches, schools, and banks were appearing throughout the city. The population neared 15,000. Railroads were making daily runs from Cincinnati and Springfield. In fact,

by 1855, Mr. D. L. Rike had been operating his little dry goods company for five years.

Brother John Stintzi, two years later, took over the direction of the little school and was faced with the problem that I wish we had today. He had too much property on his campus and, partly to lower his maintenance costs, I presume, and partly to come by some cash (for they still owed Mr. Stuart), he advertised part of the property for sale. At this time, however, there were no buyers; and it is unfortunate for us today that offers for the property *were* forthcoming just a few years later. In the ensuing decades, much of the original 120 acres was sold and the campus where we are now trying to find room to handle our growing student body shrank and shrank to fifty-six acres.

In the meantime the little school's first building program got under way. In 1865 Zehler Hall went up and a year later came Liberty Hall, both of which are still in daily use. In 1869 the chapel was built. Brother Max Zehler, now president, took such pride in his building program that in 1870 he undertook a project which caused most people, I'm sure, to doubt his sanity. For $80,000 (and you people in the construction business should appreciate this) he built the five story St. Mary's Hall. At the time of its construction it was the largest building in the entire city of Dayton. Sitting high on the hilltop campus, it so amazed the citizens in the south section of town, that it became known immediately as "Brother Zehler's Folly."

Indeed it must have looked strange, but the use that building has had in almost 100 years has more than obliterated the embarrassment which Brother Zehler must have suffered in the good natured kidding about his "folly."

And we today take a good natured kidding about St. Mary's Institute of those early days. Our older alumni, who were "day

scholars" back in those years, enjoy remembering the somewhat dubious reputation the school had then.

It seems parents were able to keep their children in line with the threat that "if you don't behave, we'll send you to the Brothers!"

Now things really began to roll at St. Mary's. In 1871 a physics laboratory was opened in St. Mary's Hall. Three years later, with Brother Max still in command, the present gymnasium-playhouse was built. Again reflecting Brother Max's desire to do things big, it was the largest and the only one of its kind in the State of Ohio.

In 1878 the State took note of St. Mary's Institute and the school was incorporated under the laws. And four years later, having proven itself as a worthy institution, it was empowered to confer degrees.

But again fire struck the campus and one of the larger buildings where St. Joseph's Hall now stands was destroyed.

It was about this time that twenty-eight acres adjacent to the property were bought from Mr. John Patterson who sorely needed money to finance his newly acquired cash register industry. And again activity on the campus quickened. St. Joseph's Hall was built and during the same period the first diploma of graduation was awarded.

In 1889 the first college degree was won by a Daytonian named John Hiller and as the turn of the century approached, the school, with an enrollment hovering around the 300 mark, had a classical department, commercial and scientific department, grammar department, primary department and other special departments for its students.

Things were going well for the Brothers as the twentieth century began. A high school department was added to the curriculum, a chapter of the alumni association was established in far-off Chicago, a basketball team was winning its share of games and even a swimming pool was built where the Rubicon Creek entered the property. These were indeed wonderful years for the little school.

Those of us today who are accustomed to seeing Mr. Blackburn's Flyers demonstrate their prowess (and those of us who are fortunate enough to get tickets to see them at close range) may find it amusing to know that in the early 1900s, the St. Mary's Cadets, under Father Bill O'Maley, not only won the Ohio championship but even laid claim to the title "world champions." These young cadets were practically unbeatable and it has been written by a University historian that "fans came from near and far to see the world's champions, a title merited by the defeat of all comers, particularly the Buffalo Germans, a professional team whom the cadets handled excellently by a 32-20 score in 1913. The Germans up to that time were the champions of the world."

Though it may have appeared at that time as it must to some today that there is basketball and then the rest of the school tagging along with it, such was not the case then any more than it is today. For in 1909 there arrived on the campus a young man many of you know and love today, Brother William Wohlleben, fresh from Europe with a doctorate in chemistry. The fact that the diminutive chemistry laboratory over which he assumed parental care didn't even have gas for his Bunsen burners hardly even slowed this man down. He strode mightily into an education program which was culminated just five years ago with the erection of the beautiful Wohlleben Hall of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, a building which the University owes in great measure to the leadership and generosity of many of you here this evening.

In 1910, while the late and beloved Father Bernard O'Reilly was president, the college of engineering was opened, a great step

forward for St. Mary's Institute. Brother Adam Hoffman, another name many of you old-timers will recall, was the head of the new college. And in the same year the North Central Association accredited the high school department. In 1912 the school became known as St. Mary's College, a name which it would keep until it became in 1920 the University of Dayton. Among the many academic advances made by the school while known as St. Mary's College was the opening of a fine pre-medical department under Brother William Beck, a distinguished scientist who today is still teaching at another university in Puerto Rico.

It was also during this period, as the United States entered the First World War, that military training was introduced on the campus. This latter innovation was to become two years later an ROTC unit which continues as a part of the curriculum today.

With the changing of the name to University of Dayton in 1920 began another new era on the campus. The school was admitted to the Ohio College Association; the College of Education was opened; the elementary department, dating back to 1850, was discontinued; and the department of commerce and finance began operation. The college of law was opened, summer sessions were begun, and commencement exercises for the growing graduating classes were moved to the NCR auditorium, the University thus becoming the first educational institution to hold its commencement in that fine facility.

To keep up with the academic pace, buildings began springing up on the campus. Alumni Hall dormitory was built in 1924, the stadium in 1925, and two years later Victor Emanuel, whose death we mourned a little more than a year ago, built the beautiful Albert Emanuel Library as a memorial to his father.

In 1935, while Father Walter Tredtin was president, the entire academic program was modernized. The divisions of Arts, Science, and Business Administration were established and new deans named to head the divisions of Education and the College of Engineering. The high school department was discontinued and the bold step of organizing the college for women was taken.

And now comes one of the turning points in the University's history. From 1850 until 1936 the school went its own merry way as the little school out on the hilltop. But in that year, it occurred to John Q. Sherman that the city with which it was growing knew little about the University. Mr. Sherman inaugurated a "Greater University of Dayton" campaign which was to go far toward making the University of Dayton that which we claim it is today, Dayton's university.

Mr. Sherman, a member of the University's associate board of lay trustees, threw himself and members of his Standard Register Company staff enthusiastically into the Greater University of Dayton campaign. Great effort was expended to make the University more a part of the community. The place of the school in the city's educational, commercial, and industrial life was emphasized. The mayor proclaimed Greater University of Dayton Week. The whole town was made aware of the "little school out on the hill." The University began to find its place, a place we hope it continues to hold, in the heart of the community.

The effects of this campaign on the University were immeasurable. Dayton took a new look at its University. The University in turn redoubled its efforts toward self-improvement. Recruiting efforts were revitalized. The division of business administration was modernized. A four-year elementary education program was established. A graduate school was opened. And by 1940 registration went over the thousand mark for the first time in the history of the

school, a source of great pride to Father John Elbert, president at the time.

Shortly thereafter came the Second World War and as with all colleges the University's enrollment dropped; by 1945 no one was sure what would happen.

Let us go back about thirty years to the Dayton community in 1913. None of us need be reminded of this date. Early in the spring the Miami River let go with a vengeance and the terrible flood, which Dayton will never forget, laid the city low. It was a disaster which could have ended the city's march into the future but, as was and *is* the character of our community, leaders arose, the citizens united, and in a tremendous display of faith and loyalty, a huge network of dams and waterways was built and the Miami Valley Conservancy District came into being, guaranteeing the city against any return of the flood nemesis which had plagued it since its early days.

The University too had its flood, one which could have been disastrous, but paralleling the comeback of the city from its flood, the University in 1946 stood up to the onrush of veterans who turned up practically overnight on the campus. In 1945, there were 1,200 students on the campus; in September of 1946, enrollment shot up to 2,800.

The University could have turned its back on the flood, as Dayton could have turned its back in 1913 when the waters finally receded. The University could have accepted a limited number of students and let the rest find another school, just as Dayton could have cleaned up the remains of the flood and hoped the next one would not be so devastating.

But both the city and the University chose to do otherwise. The city girded itself for a massive flood control program. The University, under the leadership of Father George Renneker, chose to leave behind its "small school" past and adjust its thinking to the imperative needs of the present and future.

Adjustments had to be made immediately to handle the sharp rise in enrollment and the University set about a huge expansion program which continues even today.

Buildings began rising all over the small campus. From government surplus items were acquired temporary buildings for classrooms, laboratories, and a sort of student union. New faculty members were obtained. Plans got under way for more buildings. Again the school turned to the government and obtained a building skeleton from Camp Perry in Virginia which was demolished, brought to the campus, and rebuilt as a mechanical engineering laboratory. And as the school and community observed the centennial of U.D.'s founding, in 1950, the new fieldhouse got under way and work began soon after on the new ROTC Building. A few short years later a government loan was obtained and Founders Hall dormitory was built.

Then in 1956, the University turned to the community for help. Two buildings were desperately needed to enable the University to continue to rise to meet the ever-increasing enrollment.

And Daytonians, with their usual display of generosity, convinced us more than ever that we were indeed Dayton's university. Behind the leadership of many of you present here this evening, almost two-and-a-half million dollars was contributed to the University and the magnificent Wohlleben and Sherman halls immediately went up. These two buildings stand today as proud testimonials of the acceptance of the University by the community.

In partial repayment of this generosity, our predecessor in the presidency of the University, Father Andrew Seebold, responded with the establishment of a Community Service Center. This center, and particularly the division of Specialized Educational Services, began operation immediately by offering special programs which would serve to continue the education of the community's business, industrial, and professional leaders. It is satisfying to note that as of this year, in the four years since the center began operating, more than 6,500 persons have taken part in almost 150 offerings by the Community Service Center.

We realize that the mere offering of courses in no way approaches repayment of the great debt we owe this community. But it is a start. And again with community needs in mind, we have resumed graduate studies in several fields—in the sciences, the liberal arts, and engineering—and more are being planned at this time.

The city of Dayton and the University of Dayton stand together today. Both have weathered storms which may have impeded their progress but temporarily, and have attained much.

Dayton is known throughout the world as a great manufacturing center. Dayton-manufactured products are utilized in almost every phase of human activity the world over.

Its university has come a long way in 112 years. It is now the second largest private college in the State. Students from all over the world come to Dayton to join with thousands of native Daytonians in the pursuit of education.

We are proud of a College of Arts and Sciences, with its nineteen different departments; a blossoming Graduate School of Arts

and Sciences; a School of Business Administration; School of Education; School of Engineering; and Technical Institute. These offer to the student a choice of some twenty-one degree programs on the associate, baccalaureate, and graduate levels.

We have what we feel is an excellent Guidance Center, providing psychological services to the student and the community as well. Our Research Institute each year undertakes projects and studies involving expenditures of more than two and a half million dollars. Our computing laboratories provide the latest tools for the solving of complex scientific and mathematical problems. Our libraries are becoming more and more well-equipped and stocked focal points for the inquiring minds of our students. Our faculty is engaging increasingly in community programs which will help bring our citizenry to the high level of knowledge and culture which it deserves. Two campuses totalling 150 acres with twenty-five major buildings valued near $20 million form the physical plant of our university.

But much, both for the city and for the University, remains to be accomplished. Many challenges lie in the future for both.

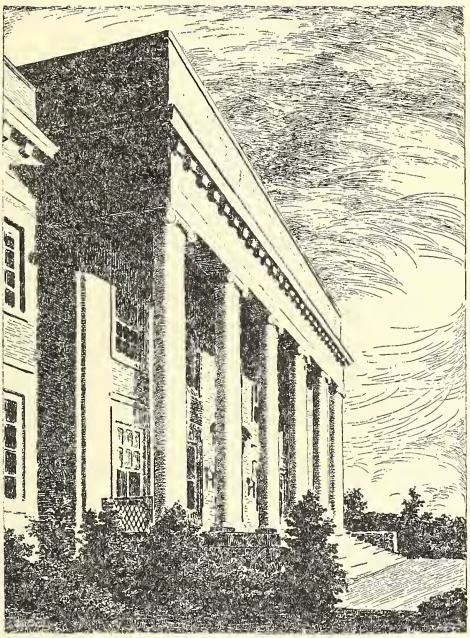
Urban renewal, expressway construction, traffic control, revisions of governmental structure, and expanded welfare and social service are a must in the community. Dayton is a *big* city, and these challenges will be met and the accomplishments are forthcoming.

The University faces similar problems. Higher enrollments must be met with more and better facilities, continually improving teaching, strong leadership, and wise administration. Our acquisition two years ago of the West Campus at the Veterans Administration Center and the two dormitories now under construction on the main campus are a step in our continued expansion. More buildings and new academic programs are in the immediate future.

"Why build these cities glorious," asked the poet, "if man unbuilded goes?" You men here this evening, in the traditions of Jonathan Dayton, James Wilkinson, Arthur St. Clair, and Israel Ludlow, have built a city glorious; with your continued counsel and assistance, we of the University of Dayton, in the spirit of *our* founders, will do our utmost to insure that the citizens of Dayton will not "unbuilded" go.

THE END

"Actorum Memores simul affectamus Agenda!"



ALBERT EMANUEL LIBRARY—UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON

THIS NEWCOMEN ADDRESS, *dealing with the history of the* UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON, *was delivered at the "1962 Dayton Dinner" of The Newcomen Society in North America, held at Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., on February 14, 1962.* FATHER ROESCH, *the guest of honor, was introduced by* STANLEY C. ALLYN, *Chairman of the Executive Committee, The National Cash Register Company, Dayton; Member of the Dayton Committee, in The Newcomen Society in North America. The dinner was presided over by the* SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT FOR NORTH AMERICA, *in this international Society.*

American Newcomen, *interested always in the History of Education and in the wealth of knowledge and understanding contributed by universities and colleges to successive generations, takes satisfaction in this Newcomen manuscript, dealing with the high purpose and far vision of an important university. It is the colorful and dramatic life-story of the University of Dayton: of its beginnings, its struggles, its traditions, and its manifold accomplishments. It is a proud record of noteworthy contributions to the intellectual and cultural and spiritual progress of Ohio and of the Nation.*

THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY
in North America

In April, 1923, *the late L. F. Loree (1858-1940) of New York, then dean of American railroad presidents, established a group now known as "American Newcomen" and interested in Material History, as distinguished from political history. Its objectives center in the beginnings, growth, development, contributions, and influence of Industry, Transportation, Communication, the Utilities, Mining, Agriculture, Banking, Finance, Economics, Insurance, Education, Invention, and the Law—these and correlated historical fields. In short, the background of those factors which have contributed or are contributing to the progress of Mankind.*

The Newcomen Society in North America is a non-profit membership corporation chartered in 1961 under the Charitable Law of the State of Maine, with headquarters on North Ship Road, Uwchlan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, some five miles east of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, and 32 miles west of the City of Philadelphia. Here also is located The Thomas Newcomen Memorial Library in Business History, a reference collection, including microfilm, open to the public for research and dealing with the subjects to which the Society devotes attention.

Meetings are held throughout the United States of America and across Canada at which Newcomen Addresses are presented by leaders in their respective fields. These manuscripts represent a broadest coverage of phases of Material History involved, both American and Canadian.

The approach in most cases has been a life-story of corporate organizations, interpreted through the ambitions, the successes and failures, and the ultimate achievements of those pioneers whose efforts laid the foundations of the particular enterprise.

The Society's name perpetuates the life and work of Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729), the British pioneer, whose valuable contributions in improvements to the newly invented Steam Engine brought him lasting fame in the field of the Mechanic Arts. The Newcomen Engines, whose period of use was from 1712 to 1775, paved a way for the Industrial Revolution. Newcomen's inventive genius preceded by more than 50 years the brilliant work in Steam by the world-famous James Watt.

The Newcomen Society in North America is affiliated with The Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology, with offices at The Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7, England. The Society is also associated in union with the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, whose offices are at 6 John Adam Street, London, W.C. 2, England.

Members of American Newcomen, when in Europe, are invited by the Dartmouth Newcomen Association to visit the home of Thomas Newcomen at Dartmouth in South Devonshire, England, where the festival of "Newcomen Day" is celebrated each year on the fourth Friday in July.

"The roads you travel so briskly
lead out of dim antiquity,
and you study the past chiefly because
of its bearing on the living present
and its promise for the future."

—LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD,
K.C.M.G., D.S.M., LL.D., U.S. ARMY (RET.)
(1866-1947)

Late American Member of Council at London
The Newcomen Society of England

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